



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 28, 1921.

WHY LABOR OPPOSES RECALL
ATTACKS TO BE CONSIDERED
PENDING LABOR LEGISLATION
HEALTH STUDIES IN FOUNDRIES
THE TAX FIGHT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefitted by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 165—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921

No. 52

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Why Labor Opposes Recall

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The recall movement instituted against the incumbent police judges John J. Sullivan and Morris Oppenheim, is claimed by the proponents to have been invoked purely in the interest of public morals and to purify the police courts from the influences of the criminal elements and those who profit by corrupt practices in said courts. They proclaim from the house tops that they are impelled to action from disinterested and unselfish motives, to promote public decency and good citizenship.

If these declarations of good motives were true and founded on facts, one would expect, at least, that in their efforts to purify the police courts they would act in such manner as to disarm any suspicion whatever that they are actuated by any motive other than a sincere regard for the general welfare.

As the proverb wisely says, however, actions speak louder than words, and it is by their actions and not by their public utterances and political appeals that the sponsors of the recall movement must be judged by an intelligent and discriminating public opinion.

The official sponsors of the recall of the police judges are the San Francisco Bar Association and the Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations.

The Bar Association initiated the matter, by accepting at its full face value the testimony of a convicted felon with an unsavory professional record everywhere, and started an investigation for the legal disbarment of the police judges. It is plain, even to laymen, that if sufficient legal evidence had been found to secure with reasonable certainty the disbarment of the accused, there would be no need or necessity for invoking the recall, public decency and justice would have been vindicated, and the people spared the expense and turmoil of a special election. But if some other object than merely to get rid of two unworthy judges was also in view, it is equally plain that that object would show itself in the course of the proceedings. And such other object became plain when the Bar Association joined with the Civic League in invoking the recall, thereby abandoning its reliance upon the legal case it was making before the Supreme Court and substituting therefore the political case to be instituted before the people. In case the police judges were disbarred before the recall proceedings commenced, the Mayor would have the right to appoint the new judges, but if the recall petition be filed before that event, the recallers would have the chance to dictate the choice of new police judges.

The action of the Bar Association in joining force with the Civic League can be explained only on either or both of these theories that amount to conclusions:

1. The investigation did not succeed in making a clear case for the disbarment of the two judges.

2. The Bar Association wanted to "draft" or dictate who the successors should be, wanted them to be chosen from their own sacred corporation-controlled precincts, the San Francisco Bar Association.

The Civic League of Improvement Clubs and Associations is an organization maintained exclusively for the purpose of influencing local

politics and elections. These influences are exercised in behalf of the board of directors and their clients.

In a circular letter addressed to most of the business men of San Francisco from the office of the League's treasurer, George Skaller, we read the following acknowledgments and proofs of the purposes and activities of the League, past, present and future:

"The Board of Governors of the Civic League has voted unanimously to invoke the recall against Police Judges John J. Sullivan and Morris Oppenheim.

"The Civic League has for years been fighting the vicious practices obtaining in the police courts. The powers vested in the people under the initiative, referendum and recall will now be invoked.

"This step will be followed by other measures until we have a city government removed from unsavory influences. The Civic League has also appointed a permanent committee known as the Civic Supervision Committee, whose duty it is to report to the League on supervision of 'public officials.'

"An undertaking like this requires large amounts of money and we therefore ask you for a contribution not measured by how little you can give but how much you can give.

"It is a fight to a finish, and if the businessman fails to give substantial financial support, any failure must be laid at his door. The public is aroused, the psychological moment has arrived, and the question is squarely before you, **will you or will you not make this effort a success?**"

No further proof is needed to prove that in instituting the recall at what it called the psychological moment, and when the people were aroused, the League has a good many more objects in view than the mere recall of two police judges.

As to proof of our statement, that the League is maintained only for the benefit of the board of directors and their clients, we need only refer to the frequent clashes between common members of the League and the official representatives of the League occurring in nearly every public discussion of important civic questions.

Recently the representatives of the Civic League suffered certain rebuffs from the city administration. They failed to impress the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor as to their political wisdom or the sincerity of their motives in seeking to have all police judges appointive instead of elective. Therefore, the said leaders of the Civic League find this the proper opportunity for vindication and revenge. And if they succeed in removing the police judges, other heads of the city government distasteful to their supervision committee are likewise destined to fall in the League's basket.

The Civic League has made an offensive and defensive alliance with the Bar Association, and they have together "drafted" two of their kind as candidates for the police bench. They reckon upon money, publicity and business and professional influence, as factors sufficient to elect men without any other reputation, record or recommendation for office, than the indorsement of the recallers. Nothing is known as to the character and worth of the two drafted attorneys, but in

such an important choice it is fair to assume that they are worthy peers of their sponsors.

As for other interests behind the recall, they are also sufficiently on record to warrant the people to express an intelligent and correct estimate of their unselfish and civic virtues.

On July 10, 1916, two thousand merchants, professional men and members of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, mostly commuters without a vote in the city of their wealth and influence, organized a Law and Order Committee, in reminiscence of the days of the Vigilantes, to collect a fund of more than one million dollars, for the ostensible purpose of "creating a more wholesome industrial situation in San Francisco and generally to contribute toward a higher national standard of citizenship." To accomplish said noble and high-sounding purpose, the money so collected was used in importing strike-breakers, arming sluggers, hiring special prosecutors, detectives, and debauching generally the administration of justice in the police courts of San Francisco.

And more recently, Weekly Letter No. 8, issued by that patriotic aggregation known as the Metal Trades Association, revealed the noble efforts of that branch of big business to control the police courts of San Francisco. In this letter the association acknowledges its aims as follows: "We are not satisfied with the results we are getting in the local police courts with open violations of the Anti-Picketing ordinance passed by the people. The police judges have practically ignored this law. Why? Because in the previous elections you ignored your responsibilities and obligations in the selection of men for that office. This is a tip for the future."

There were no convictions in the local police courts for the simple reason that the evidence did not bring the accused men within the terms of the ordinance, and the police judges held to their sworn duty in interpreting the law according to its evident meaning and refused to read into the law meanings that could not be fairly and reasonably be read into it.

And following the language of the circular, it may not be impertinent to ask what are the responsibilities and obligations of business men with respect to obedience to law and constituted authorities? Or are they an exempt class, like the malefactors of great wealth, immune to the ordinary rules and procedure of law and privileged to have their mere desires to have men punished obeyed by the judges under penalty of facing recall and disbarment?

We deem any person unfair in his make-up who would criticise a judge for not reading into a law what cannot by fair and reasonable rules of interpretation be read into it, and for the same reason we must declare these gatherers of statistics and records of the police courts unfair and biased in not making any comparisons with the statistics and records of other judges, other courts and other years. The records of these two judges for the present term only and without any comparative records or statistics whatever prove nothing by themselves but are deliberately used for the mere purpose of creating prejudice and false impressions.

In all this criticism we have heard nothing of

that cardinal principle of law as well as of morals, that it is better that ninety-nine sinners escape than that unjust suffering be brought upon an innocent person. In the police courts particularly the quality of mercy and equity of punishment is as important in the quality of a judge as a desire to inflict rigorous punishment.

It requires no investigation by experts, as the facts are notorious in this community, that the organizations and influences behind the recall are the same selfish commercial and corporate interests that arrogate to themselves the possession of every civic virtue and demand for themselves the exclusive right to control every avenue of social wealth, power and influence, secured at the expense of the common people.

There are greater evils in our judicial system than those charged against the incumbent police judges. What about the evils of special prosecutors, professional jurors, the employment of

private detectives, the use of framed evidence and the conviction of innocent persons. Is the Bar Association or the Civic League equally opposed to such heinous practices, practices that cannot be charged against the criminal elements or the poorer classes, but only against wealthy corporations and interests that proceed to wreak vengeance against their victims under forms of law. Indeed, the Bar Association and the Civic League might have earned greater and more lasting renown as reformers along these lines than by prosecuting two police judges on unfair evidence.

We feel satisfied that we understand and have laid bare the real purposes of the elements sponsoring the recall of the police judges. We think these purposes are too evident to need much demonstration before intelligent and observant citizens.

Labor needs no justification and no special pleading for its attitude in this campaign. Those who would persuade the rank and file of labor that it is only a few of their leaders who are interested and opposed to the recall, let us think them acting as the agents of labor's enemies, for no responsible labor official would be so unloyal or recreant to his organization as to lead it up against a justified and enlightened public opinion, to encounter a permanent hurt to labor and loss of public confidence by assuming an indefensible position.

Labor does not assume to possess virtue superior to that of any other class, but in the maintenance of true and humane ideals of public morality, it takes a position second to no other class in society. For we stand as labor men upon a platform of equality among all men in morals, as well as in religion, politics and economic affairs. We demand a fair and impartial trial, according to the legal rules of evidence, for every accused person, whether he be rich or poor, a public official or a private citizen.

CLOSING HOURS OF STORES.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 432, in a letter addressed to the Labor Council, requests all union men to patronize only such retail stores, particularly clothing, hat and furnishing stores in the Fillmore street district, that keep open between nine in the morning and six in the evening, and close at nine o'clock on Saturday nights. They also ask union people to patronize only clerks that carry the union card. Only a few unscrupulous merchants fail to observe the hours above designated.

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HEALTH STUDIES IN FOUNDRIES.

The comprehensive study of the health conditions prevailing in the brass and iron foundries of New Jersey and New York, which was begun six months ago by the U. S. Public Health Service, is drawing to a close, with results that are said to be extremely interesting and valuable.

"The Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey," says Surgeon General Cumming, of the Public Health Service, "realizing the need for scientific information on health hazards in the foundry trades, asked the Service some months ago to send specialists to study the trade processes and working conditions obtaining in the brass and iron foundries so that it might advise him wisely in regard to any regulations governing these hazards that might be proposed. His request was seconded by the plant managers, who co-operated enthusiastically in the study.

"In the foundries, as in other branches of industry, the health of the workers is of course of the first importance, from both a humane and a business point of view. Ill health causes sickness, absenteeism, accidents and loss of trained men, all of which result in decreased efficiency and reduced output for the plant, causing physical and economic losses to both men and owners.

"The Service gladly accepted the invitation and sent industrial engineers to analyze the plant processes and working conditions and industrial physicians to make physical examinations of the men, thus ascertaining whether working conditions existed that might be expected to react adversely on the health of the workmen and also what physical defects or ailments were actually afflicting the men. Knowledge of these data were of course essential as a basis for an attempt to evaluate the actual occupational heat hazards.

"The chief hazards of foundry work are those associated with production processes, that is of high heat temperatures, which are essential in parts of the plants; of smoke, gas, and fumes, which are evolved in sundry phases of the work; and of dust, liable to be noxious, which is produced abundantly in the sandblast, tumbling, and grinding rooms, where castings are reduced to final form.

"To these hazards are added those due to poor plant architecture, inadequate or unsanitary personal service facilities, and unhygienic conditions resulting from inadequate lighting and lack of attention to cleanliness in workrooms, windows, globes, and similar essentials.

"All of these hazards were studied closely and tentative protective regulations were devised. Chief attention, however, was given to the fumes and the dust, which were believed to be the factors most likely to cause trouble. The investigation made of the sand-blast process and its effects was probably the most complete ever made.

"All the data have not yet been assembled; but tentative conclusions indicate that industrial hygiene can no longer be considered merely as a matter of sanitation but must be widened to include fundamental factors associated with plant processes and the materials used therein. A flattering result of the work has been the cheerful reception by the plants of the recommendations of the Service in regard to the eliminating of the hazards found."

BARBERS OPPOSE RECALL.

Indorsing the stand taken by the Labor Councils against the recall of Judges Sullivan and Oppenheim, Barbers' Local No. 148 went on record to lend its aid to fight the proposed recall. The committee of five appointed by the barbers to attend the mass meeting next Monday night includes George Borges, D. F. Tattenham, Al Howe, Walter W. Pierce and Stanley Roman.

ATTACKS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Under instructions of the executive council, President Gompers has issued a call for a conference of representatives of the 109 national and international affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Washington, Wednesday, February 23d, to consider publicity and other methods to meet the opposition of anti-unionists.

The call is the result of action taken by the executive council at its last meeting, when President Gompers was authorized to confer on this subject with trade unionists and others in sympathy with the trade-union movement. On December 29th President Gompers discussed the question with a score of men, and one of the recommendations included a conference that President Gompers, with the approval of the executive council, now calls.

The purpose of the conference, says President Gompers, will be "to consider generally the movement to undermine and destroy the efforts of the workers through the campaign for the establishment of the non-union shop, the movement unwarrantably to reduce wages and to close entirely many large industrial establishments, and as a special order of business to consider methods of publicity designed to meet the needs of the time, as well as the means whereby such plans as may be thought wisest may be put into operation.

"The situation is crucial. An unreasoned and unreasonable attack is being made upon the trade union movement. The welfare of the men and women of labor and the welfare of our Republic are at stake. The battle must be fought by the organized workers and the best brains in our movement must devise the methods and policies to be followed."

Since the formation of the American Federation of Labor, in 1881, there has been four other conferences of this character called because of unusual national, economic or political conditions confronting the workers.

KEEP PROFITS; REDUCE WAGES.

In protesting against wage cuts textile workers in Philadelphia call attention to exorbitant profits which permitted these employers to accumulate vast financial reserves during the past several years.

"During the same period," it is stated, "workers in the textile mills were denied any share in the prosperity and received wages inadequate to support them in health and decency.

"This low level of wages has made it impossible for the workers to lay up any financial reserve and recent unemployment has already reduced wages to a point that broods desperation and renders workers prey to destitution and disease.

"The present depression in the textile industry is a temporary transition from unnatural inflation to normal and prosperous business conditions.

"Therefore, the textile workers call upon employers to shoulder all the losses of hard times as they reaped all the benefits of prosperity."

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PENDING LABOR LEGISLATION.

A cursory reading of the titles to bills introduced at the present session of the Legislature, together with information secured from the legislative agents at Sacramento, gives the following enumeration of bills and resolutions of more general interest to labor:

In The Assembly.

A. B. 10. Coombs. Relating to issue of stocks by corporations to employees.

A. B. 12. Lyons, H. Declaring the business of producing, refining, transmission, delivery, etc., of petroleum products, to be a public utility.

A. B. 27. Morrison, same subject.

A. B. 40. Long. To prevent destruction of food products. Sponsored by State Federation of Labor.

A. B. 45. Morrison. State to pay one-half of cost of maintaining the two fire boats at San Francisco.

A. B. 72. Benton. To license Chiropractors.

A. B. 119. Cleary. Amending mechanics' lien law.

A. B. 112. Rosenshine. To create a small claims court.

A. B. 146. Saylor. Regulating State aid for orphans, etc.

A. B. 147. Morrison. To sell or exchange lands for site of the Normal School in San Francisco.

A. B. 142. Hornblower. To regulate rents.

A. B. 155. Long. Amending section 9 of Workmen's Compensation Act.

A. B. 198. Coombs. General Eight-hour law.

A. B. 199. Hawes. Seats for elevator operators. Sponsored by S. F. Labor Council.

A. B. 207. Hume. For removal of human remains from cemeteries.

A. B. 216. Rosenshine. Sanitation of foundries and metal shops. Sponsored by S. F. Labor Council and State Federation.

A. B. 235. Fellom. To create the office of public defender.

A. B. 240. Pedrotti. To prohibit paint spraying machines. State Council of Painters.

A. B. 246. Hornblower. To regulate the procuring of persons to take the places of employees in anticipation of or during strikes, etc. Sponsored by State Federation of Labor and S. F. Labor Council.

A. B. 274. Coombs. Pension bill for State hospital employees.

A. B. 297. Ross. Prescribing qualifications of sheriff's deputies. Railroad Brotherhoods, and S. F. Labor Council.

A. B. 298. Ream. To license the business of supplying gasoline, etc.

A. B. 313. Burns. To license electrical workers. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A. B. 319. Burns. Regulating and providing institutions for treatment of tuberculosis.

A. B. 320. Burns. Support for orphans, etc.

A. B. 322. West. Relating to vagrants.

A. B. 330. McDowell. Immediate payment of wages to discharged county employees.

A. B. 337. Jones. I. Relating to cemetery corporations.

A. B. 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354. Administration bills for consolidation of State boards, offices and commissions.

A. B. 361. White. Repeals the State Reformatory Act, secured by labor in 1911.

A. B. 372. White. Repeals act for attorney of State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A. B. 375. Bishop. Relating to who may sue for death caused by wrongful act of another.

A. B. 403. Brooks. Suits by poor persons.

A. B. 410. Benton. Fixes poll tax on aliens.

A. B. 425. Hornblower. Regulating rents and use of property.

A. B. 426. Morrison. Provides for holiday in schools on Labor Day. State Federation of Labor.

A. B. 427, 428. Lee. Relating to contracts of arbitration.

A. B. 430. Rosenshine. Building in San Francisco for certain State commissions.

A. B. 447. Christian. Regulating fees charged by employment agents. State Federation of Labor.

A. B. 458. Hurley. Amends sections 9 and 12 of Workmen's Compensation Act.

A. B. 466. Warren. Providing for marking prices on foodstuffs stored in warehouses.

A. B. 472. Crittenden. To require gangways on railroad bridges. Railroad Brotherhoods.

A. B. 476. McDowell. Relating to non-profit co-operative corporations.

A. B. 483. Rosenshine. Regulates certificates of architects.

A. B. 486. Parkinson. Regulates attachments on personal property held by buyer under contracts of purchase.

A. B. 492. Badaracco. Amends part-time education act.

A. B. 493. Badaracco. Creates and defines the liability of employers of domestic servants injured in the course of the service. Legislative agents.

A. B. 501. Ream. Provides for Sunday as a day of rest. State Federation of Labor.

A. B. 506. Bishop. Amends the Eight-hour law for women.

A. B. 521. Hornblower. Defining vagrants.

A. B. 544. Ream. Handrails and foot boards on engine cabs. Railroad Brotherhoods.

A. B. 547. McDowell. Regulates deductions from pay because of tardiness. S. F. Labor Council.

A. B. 553. Morris. Procedure for abandonment of cemeteries.

A. B. 586. Anderson. Radiators in certain engines. Railroad Brotherhoods.

A. B. 590. Parker. To provide for safe clearance between the engine cab and top of tank car. Railroad Brotherhoods.

A. B. 598. Broughton. To establish psychopathic hospitals.

A. B. 601. Broughton. To regulate the moving of heavy boxes by women employees. S. F. Labor Council.

A. B. 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607. Jones, G. L. Presenting amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A. B. 662. Heisinger. Declaring petroleum producing, etc., public utilities.

A. C. A. 13. Brooks. Absent Voters Constitutional Amendment.

A. C. R. 17. Morrison. Relative to investigation regarding advisability of regulating by law deposits in savings banks. State Federation of Labor.

A. C. R. 19. Manning. Requiring report of State Highway Commission on all day labor work.

In The Senate.

S. B. 44. Godsil. Creating the office of public defender.

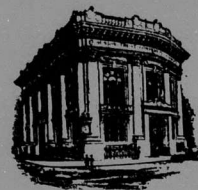
S. B. 65. McDonald. Limiting hours of women domestic servants.

S. B. 75. McDonald. Support for orphans, etc.

S. B. 90. Otis. Pension for State employees.

S. B. 94. Canepa. Comfort stations on S. F. Waterfront.

S. B. 101. Flaherty. Providing aid for the building of dwelling houses under the supervision of the Commission on Immigration and Housing.

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LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO

S. B. 103. Otis. Joint trials of persons charged with crime.

S. B. 122. Purkitt. Regulating the acreage may be held by owners of Land. State Federation of Labor.

S. B. 130. Osborne. Providing sanitation in moving picture operating rooms. State Federation of Labor.

S. B. 135. McDonald. Regulating the procuring of persons to take the place of employees in anticipation of or during strikes, etc. S. F. Labor Council and State Federation of Labor.

S. B. 143. McDonald. In support of orphans.

S. B. 146. King. Revision of taxation of public service corporations, banks and insurance corporations, etc. Administration bill.

S. B. 205. Jones. State Vocational Education in conjunction with the Federal Board, the Accident Commission, etc.

S. B. 216. Shearer. Amending act relating to rights of citizens to public employment.

S. B. 240. Sample. Licensing gasoline producers, etc.

S. B. 259. Jones. Re-enactment of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Administration bill.

S. B. 260. Jones. Amending the elevator inspection act.

S. B. 280. Carr, F. M. To regulate and license plumbers.

S. B. 288. Burnett. Tenement, hotel and dwelling house act.

S. B. 291. Burnett. Regulating sanitary conditions in bakeries.

S. B. 294. Scott. To require lockers and dressing rooms in certain hotels, restaurants, factories and workshops. S. F. Labor Council.

S. B. 295. McDonald. Requiring employers to keep certain records where women and minors are employed. S. F. Labor Council.

S. B. 299. Carr, F. M. To repeal the time of service law of domestic servants. State Federation of Labor.

S. B. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308. Jones. Safety measures on building construction. Building Trades.

S. B. 313. Harris. Eight-hour law on street and electric railways. State Federation of Labor, S. F. Labor Council.

S. B. 315, 316, 317. Breed. Amendments to Land Settlement law.

S. B. 327. Nelson. Corporations empowered to issue stock to employees.

S. B. 341. Flaherty. Providing for investigation by Commission on Immigration and Housing of plans to assist workingmen in acquiring and building homes on the installment plan. S. F. Labor Council, State Federation of Labor.

S. B. 358. Nelson. To enable corporations to provide for employees serving on the Board of Directors. S. F. Labor Council.

S. B. 360. Flaherty, Burnett, Canepa, Crowley, Godsil, McDonald, Scott. Providing for turning over control of San Francisco harbor to the municipality. S. B. 413. Godsil. Same purpose.

S. B. 364. Scott. Amending law relating to mechanics and material men's liens.

S. B. 411. Crowley. Hospitals for residents unable to pay.

S. B. 418. Rigdon. Installation on engines of power reverse gear. Railroad Brotherhoods.

S. B. 441. Breed. Regulation of issue of stocks to employees.

S. B. 454. Carr, F. M. Amending teachers' pension act.

S. B. 474. Jones. Providing for inspection of meters of gas, water and electricity.

S. B. 478. Crowley. Amending drug clerks' law regulating hours.

S. B. 480. Godsil. Prohibiting paint spraying machines. State Painters' Council.

S. B. 486. Purkitt. Licensing detective agencies.

S. B. 495. Ingram. Requiring railroad companies to furnish certain first medical aid packages. Railroad Brotherhoods.

S. B. 504. Inman. Amending the law relating to sanitation of camps.

S. B. 507. Chamberlin. Relating to the leasing of certain dwelling houses.

SPIES START RIOT.

The discovery of a nest of spies in the Akron, Ohio, trade-union movement brings to light the interesting fact that these men were involved in a disturbance during a recent strike which caused business men to demand of Governor Cox that troops be rushed to that city.

ELECTRICIANS UNITE.

An affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been organized in Visalia.

The workers insist upon the election of judges of our courts because they have absolutely no influence in those courts except that which comes to them because of the power they have at election time, while the other side has many other influences that can be brought to bear when needed. The fellow who says that influence of any kind should play no part in our courts is, of course, right, but the fact is that our courts are subject to influence of one kind or another at all times, sometimes good influence and sometimes bad influence, but influence nevertheless. The citizen who labors under the delusion that influence plays no part in the determination of cases is totally destitute of knowledge of facts. This may not be pleasant to the ears of judges, but it is the truth.

Be true to your brother trade unionist—patronize his union label, card or button.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: David Kau of the marine firemen, Frances Langlais of the laundry workers, Albert Magnusson of the Alaska fishermen.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921.

The tips given to attendants of cloakrooms in our principal hotels do not go to the employees, but are turned over to a corporation which buys the privilege from the hotel. Do those who give tips in such places understand this fact? We think not. The scheme cannot meet with the approval of any individual who believes in equality. There can be no feeling of equality between the individual who gives a tip and the person who receives it. The one feels superior and the other inferior, and for this reason tipping should be discouraged rather than encouraged.

Labor has not indorsed any plan looking to the opening of trade relations with Russia notwithstanding assertions to the contrary by alleged labor papers. The American Federation of Labor is the only institution that can speak with authority for the organized workers of America and it has made no demands whatever in this connection. In fact it has refused to do so and has declined to recognize the Soviet Government now dominating that unfortunate country until such time as the people of Russia are given an opportunity to determine for themselves just what kind of government they desire. This the people of Russia have not yet had a chance to decide owing to the methods of the dominant dictators.

When you hear some fellow praising the ways of the organized workers in European countries and condemning the policies followed in the United States just draw a picture of the conditions under which the workers of Europe, any part of it, live and compare them with the surroundings of the American workers. The best evidence of the worth of any scheme of things is the result produced. If the workers of Europe are so much wiser and do things so much better than do those of this country why is it that the workers of the United States are so much better off here than are the toilers in any other country in the world? The answer to this question is very simple. The workers of other countries are not wiser and they do not conduct their affairs on as good a basis as do the organized workers of this country. We have the best scheme of organization anywhere in existence, we live under better conditions than do any other workers in the world and we will continue to do so so long as we have sense enough to follow the leadership of those who believe in America, its institutions and its people and refuse to be shunted off onto the wrong track by the glib talk of incompetents and dreamers.

-:- The Tax Fight -:-

The fight in the State Legislature over the corporation tax measure brought about a most peculiar and unusual alignment of the members thereof, particularly in the Assembly, where old lines were rudely shattered and the mossback reactionary found himself snugly quartered with liberal and progressive members with whom he had been at war for years.

All in all it was a surprising, exciting, agitating situation to gaze upon, and the end is not yet, for the measure has been reintroduced in slightly modified form, and the reconvening of the Legislature will give the people of the State an opportunity to discover whether some of the reasons advanced by opponents of the bill were put forth in good faith or as mere camouflage to cover up other motives.

It is certain that more revenue must be raised because minimum budget requirements are about fifteen million dollars in excess of the amount that can be raised under present law.

Surprise is, to express it mildly, the sentiment that swept the State on hearing the news that the Octopus is on his way back.

Protest likewise expresses mildly the excitement caused by the appearance of Professor Carl Plehn as chief expert to nullify the system of taxation erected by himself and known to the world as "Constitutional Amendment No. 1" about ten years ago.

A shrug of the shoulders may be allocated to the greater portion of mixed feelings sweeping over California upon finding some of the trusted and gifted legislative leaders assuming roles of Napoleons of the corporate forces after the retirement of the Santa Barbara bank clerk who, in the beginning, mustered some courage as leader of a desperate cause.

One could not have witnessed the fight, or read about it in the press without wondering what it is all about and why such a curious mix-up of irreconcilables of every camp.

It may be freely admitted that the public hearing before the Joint Committee on Revenue and Taxation was rather tame, and undecisive, almost a perfunctory affair, enlivened only by the unexpected appearance of Professor Plehn, the facetious offer of a short-line manager to sell shares of stock at par in his railroad and promising the investor a little railroad experience in running a road, operating one train a day each way, and last but not least, the persuasive oratory of a loquacious parrot representing the Bankers' Association.

The representative of the Board of Equalization, whose business it should have been to meet every contention of the corporations, seemed tongue or brain-tied, or might have been over-sensitive in not wishing to wound the feelings of the corporation lobby, at any rate, he contented himself by merely asserting that the Board of Equalization knew its business, and had applied to the banks the same formula as had been followed in regard to other property, thus justifying the assumption that property in general pays a tax of 1.163 dollars on every one hundred, full valuation.

The banks disputed the asseverations of the secretary of the Board, claiming that in their case, they were not dealing with assumptions but with actual facts, as might be ascertained from the books and book values. It never occurred to any inquiring Senator or Assemblyman to ask a question concerning the difference between real value and book value of property owned by banks.

After the defeat of the tax bill, the first part of the session adjourned, and it will be the task of the following month to secure some get-together public movement to bring the tax problem to a more satisfactory conclusion.

In the meantime confusion of arguments will likely be more confounded.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

M. Deleselle, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, in a speech before that body concerning the competition between France and Germany, for trade, made the following statement, which makes clear the effect of the war upon wages and money values in the two countries. He said: Before the war the wages of a French laborer was five francs, the same laborer today gets twenty francs. A German laborer before the war got five marks, and today gets forty marks for the same labor. But as the mark has lost four-fifths of its value, his forty marks today represent only nine francs and twenty-five centimes (hundredths). It follows that today German labor is one-half cheaper than French labor."

According to the Moscow paper Pravda the present population of the city numbers one and one-half millions, and the real workers only 200,000. But, as the paper remarks, everybody in Russia must work for a living, therefore the rest of the inhabitants work as employees in the many governmental bureaus established by the Soviet Government. These government officials and employees have little or nothing to do, and as a consequence the real workers have to sweat and work so much the harder. And the peculiar thing about it is that very few among the workers are bolsheviks. The bolsheviks of the capital are the new aristocracy of Russia, which is learning fast to become like the old rich without working.

The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce is taking itself seriously in the matter of the position it has taken with relation to the open shop. It is sending out communications to labor papers throughout the country denying that it has gone on record against the open shop and in favor of the closed shop. It says the confusion was caused by a speech made before one of its committees by a member some time ago in favor of the union shop. Why it should become excited about the thing is not clear. What difference does it make whether the Chamber is in favor of or opposed to the closed shop? It is certain that it makes practically no difference to the organized workers of this country.

The conference held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple last Monday evening was largely attended, more than five hundred delegates being present, and enthusiasm was at a high pitch. The question under consideration was that of the recall election brought about by the enemies of labor for the purpose of removing two police judges from the bench. If the interest manifested in the matter at that meeting can be taken as an indication of what will happen on election day the recall will be overwhelmingly defeated. Every trade unionist in the city should take an interest in this question in order that they be not deceived by the persistent propaganda of the employers against the two judges. These men are being punished because they have consistently refused to do the bidding of those whose purpose it is to destroy the trade union movement and the workers should thoroughly understand this feature of the proposition before going to the polls to vote, and every worker should vote at this election.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Mamma, is Papa going to die and go to Heaven?"

"Of course not, Bobby. Whatever put such an absurd idea into your head?"—American Legion Weekly.

(From a Maryland County fire commissioner's report:)

"The girls of the high school made an especially good showing in coming down the fire escapes during the drill."—American Legion Weekly.

A weary wayfarer, to whose back clung the remains of an O. D. blouse decorated with a rusty red chevron, flopped down under a tree in a tight-fisted farmer's yard and proceeded to go to sleep.

"Git out of here," yelled the farmer, coming to the door with a shotgun in his hand. "Git, now, or I'll shoot."

The wayfarer stirred slightly in his slumbers and a beatific smile spread over his features.

"Shoot," he murmured happily. "You're faded."—American Legion Weekly.

A convoy of troops was coming back on board the Baltic. The endless expanse of water had made them all apathetic, and assignment to the simplest details drew a vast amount of grumbling.

"See here, you," ejaculated the top sergeant disgustedly, eyeing the laziest man in the outfit. "You don't want to do this and you don't want to do that. Is there any job on earth you'd like to have?"

The youth ruminated. Then his eye brightened.

"Yes," he said, eyeing the broad surface of the sea uninterrupted as far as the horizon. "I'd like a job calling out stations on the White Star Line."—American Legion Weekly.

In a little tailor shop on Ogden street, Philadelphia, hangs the sign:

Fine Tailor of All Kinds

Ladies & Gents

Steamed and Sponged

Pressed and Altered

—American Legion Weekly.

A woebegone looking traveler in a small Georgia town approached the ancient colored man who operated the one-oar ferry across a dinky stream, and accosted him with:

"Uncle, I'm broke and I got to get across the river. Will you trust me for it?"

"Fare's only three cents, boss."

"I know it, but I haven't got the three cents."

Uncle Mose placidly resumed his pipe.

"Boss," he decided, "ef yo' ain't got three cents you won't be no better off on dat side de ribber dan yo' is on dis."—American Legion Weekly.

Pat—An' what did your ould woman say when ye came in at three o'clock this mornin'?

Mike—Sure, the darlin' soul never said a worrud. An' I was goin' to have them two front teeth pulled out annyways.—American Legion Weekly.

Fair Customer—I'd like to try on that one over there.

Salesman—I'm sorry, madam, but that is the lampshade.—Passing Show (London).

The Beast—You used to say there was something about me you liked.

Beauty—Yes, but you've spent it all now.—The Bulletin (Sydney).

MISCELLANEOUS

STOP WEARING OUT 2,000,000 CHILDREN.

Alice Park.

An editor who was appealed to in behalf of Child Labor Day in January, 1920, denied that child labor had any part in his newspaper. The printer who set the type for the same appeal, denied that children work in printshops. Both questioned this statement:

Every article of clothing, every toy, every newspaper, and every piece of coal and glass, are products, in part, of the labor of young children.

So in 1921, we'll say it again, and say it plainer, for 1921 finds the same conditions of child labor as 1920. In fact, the lowering of wages of adults crowds more children into the market, to underbid their own parents.

Though children do not work in printshops, nor run a Hoe press, they do work in factories where paper is made, where ink and oil and iron are produced or manipulated in some stage of the manufacture of newspapers.

Though children do not sell hats in millinery establishments, they do work, and work hard and long, in the manufacture of braid and cloth and thread and wire and ornaments for hats. They help in many industries that are part of the millinery business, quite out of sight of the customers, probably hundreds of miles out of sight.

It is this general condition of child labor, and its hidden phases, that prevent immediate change. If we could see the children "by the dawn's early light" going in droves into factories, if we could see them working in the noise and lint and danger of machines; if we could see them returning home at dark, weary beyond words, with no prospect of play tomorrow, nor even rest tomorrow, we should stop child labor. We could not bear the sight of children working long hours and working on and on without hope.

But how can we say blindly, because toiling children are not directly in front of us, that our clothes and newspapers are not made, in part, by child labor? Over and over it has been proved and reported and printed that two million children are working in the United States. Over and over we are told that efforts are made to pass laws, to make old laws better, to plan regular inspection of factories and working places, all with a view to lessening gradually the number of children who toil.

So in 1921 we appeal again for publicity about child labor, and we try to say plainer than before that the number of child laborers is two million; that these children deserve a play time, a school time, a growing time, and the United States is rich enough to give it to them.

BARBERS ARE ENJOINED.

At Sioux City, Iowa, Judge Sears has enjoined Barbers' Union No. 52 from picketing a non-union shop. The court acknowledged that there were no threats or violence by unionists, or intimidation in any form, but he said "picketing is unlawful." The employer testified that the boycott injured his business and this seemed sufficient reason for Judge Sears to act, as injunction judges believe that business men have a monopoly on the public's patronage, when organized workers attempt to divert it to other channels.

When other classes of the public seek to secure the patronage of the public, even though it places an employer in the hands of a receiver, this is considered "good business" and an injunction judge would laugh at a business man if asked for an order against it.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A general invitation is extended to all members of No. 21 interested in the formation of a machine operators' society to attend a meeting to be held Sunday, January 30, in the assembly room of the union, 525 Market street. The hour set for the meeting is 2 p. m. From the enthusiasm shown a large attendance is assured.

A. S. Winchester is a veteran member of San Francisco Typographical Union, and also a veteran of the Civil War. He is proud of both facts. Few printers were better known in the book and job section in by-gone years than Al Winchester. For a number of years he has resided at Colfax, in Placer County. His wife's health is not good, and he desires to bring her to San Francisco for medical treatment. He has decided to sell his ranch of forty-four acres, with house, barn and all necessary appurtenances, including furniture and dishes, for the sum of \$5,000, half cash and half of term. This is a rare opportunity for some printer seeking to locate in a highly desirable rural community. Colfax is famous as a health resort, and its scenery is renowned. Mr. Winchester's place, if planted to pearls, should net yearly the purchase sum asked. Any member of No. 21 interested, or who has a friend anxious to locate in the country under the most favorable circumstances, is invited to write to A. S. Winchester, P. O. Box 262, Colfax, Cal.

Charles Perry Taylor, the energetic organizer for the American Federation of Labor, who has been assigned the job of organizing every fruit and vegetable worker in the states of Washington, Oregon and California, preliminary to forming an international body, was in Los Angeles recently. Mr. Taylor says that, to date, there are 11,000 organized fruit and vegetable workers, with more seeing the light every day. He also says there is no doubt that an international union eventually will be formed, and, once it comes into existence, its membership will extend throughout the United States and Canada. Mr. Taylor is a member of Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170. He once held cases on the San Francisco Chronicle in the handset days, and paid a hasty visit to a few of his old associates here a few months ago.

The report of the newspaper scale committee of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 at a largely attended meeting held recently was to the effect that no agreement had been reached with the publishers. By unanimous vote the union decided to ask for arbitration and elected President Seth R. Brown and J. W. Foley to act as the union's arbiters in the proceedings. Should the local award prove unsatisfactory, the case will be carried to Indianapolis, again to be arbitrated, as the printers of Los Angeles are determined to obtain decent wages. They worked all through the war under an inadequate wage scale and cannot see why they should continue so to do while the multi-millionaire owners of the Los Angeles daily newspapers are making barrels of money. The printers may not get all they are entitled to as a result of arbitration, and, on the other hand, the publishers may wish they had granted decent wages at the outset.—Los Angeles Citizen.

Charles A. Murdock celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary last Wednesday, January 26. To the older generation of printers this announcement recalls Clay street when it was the Rialto for book and job men and the firm of C. A. Murdock & Co. was one of the best known in San Francisco. In 1867 Mr. Murdock became associated with the printing firm of M. D. Carr & Co., then located in Clay street, and later acquired an interest in the firm and soon became its head. His kindly disposition and broad views made him an ideal employer. Mr. Murdock has

a unique record in public life. One of his cherished possessions is a commission signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863 appointing him registrar of the land office for the Amador district. Later on he was chief clerk in the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for California. He served in the 1883 California Legislature from a San Francisco district, he was a city and county supervisor for eight and a half years, was a member of the Board of Education a number of terms and served a year on the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Murdock is treasurer of the Associated Charities, and is either secretary or treasurer of twelve different organizations. He is president of the Boys' Aid Society of California and is editor of the Pacific Unitarian, a position he has held for thirty years. As a writer and speaker Mr. Murdock is equally versatile. Last week he addressed a Berkeley audience on "The Poet Whittier." It is no light compliment to say Charles A. Murdock is eighty years young. His vigorous mentality and general activity are rarely equaled by men half his years. The membership of No. 21 extends to Mr. Murdock birthday greetings and the hope that he will keep growing younger for many years to come.

According to the San Diego Labor Leader, there is "nothing doing" on the newspaper scale under which the printers of that city are at present working. The "Leader" says reports from Los Angeles are that a counter-proposition has been made by the managers of a raise of \$3 a week, but the union there is holding out for the San Francisco scale or nothing. Our dear brothers to the south have our heartfelt sympathy. Gosh! isn't it awful how we have to fight 'em to get an extra bean? Yea. "Eternal vigilance is the price of—" Huh?

Leslie J. McDonnell, son of Executive Committeeman Maurice J. McDonnell of the Examiner Chapel, was painfully injured last Saturday

evening at Valencia and McCoppin streets. He was struck by an automobile while stepping from a street car. He was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where he is reported to be resting easily. McDonnell Jr. is a pipefitter, employed at Mare Island, and was on his way to the Valencia Theater when the accident occurred.

Owing to the open shop agitation over the country, the Denver Allied Printing Trades Council at its last meeting passed a motion recommending that all locals accumulate a defense fund so as to be prepared should necessity re-

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1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Which was the First Garment in America to Bear the Union Label ?

**Carhartt
Overalls**

Made on the Pacific Coast

quire it. A committee was appointed to draft a communication to this effect and send it to all locals affiliated.

If press reports be correct, Peru, Ind., has started the ball rolling in the up-to-the-minute, un-American game of the open shop. The opening gun was fired at the Typographical Union when the two dailies of the Hoosier burg informed the members of the several printing crafts that they could take their label; "the papers would be run on the American (?) principles of the open shop." Let us not kid ourselves because our organization happens to be one of the larger ones. The purpose of these open shop gentlemen is to destroy the larger unions, and to achieve their end they are first attacking the smaller and weaker organizations.

The lockout declared by the Vancouver Typothetae against the affiliated membership of the British Columbia Printing Trades Council in Vancouver on January 3 was lifted on January 18, says the British Columbia Printing Trades Council Bulletin of recent issue. All the employees have been reinstated in all the offices save one, a two-man shop employing one compositor and a pressman. This result was secured through the unity of the membership involved and the hearty co-operation of all the unions throughout Western Canada and along the Pacific slope. The flat basic wage for the printing industry throughout British Columbia is now being determined by the International Board of Arbitration at Indianapolis. A finding is expected about February 10. There is reasonable assurance that the award will be accepted by the employers of the British Northwest and other points within their jurisdiction, along with the acceptance of the forty-four hour week from May 1, 1921, without reduction in pay, but the British Columbia Printing Trades Council is taking no chances, and preparations, financial and otherwise, are being made to obtain agreements, all terminating December 31, 1921.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

Three hundred students of the University of California directly interested in social economics may attend the convention this year of the California Conference of Social Work to be held in San Francisco, February 22-26, according to Miss Lucy Ward Stebbins, Dean of Women in the State University. Miss Stebbins is chairman of the program committee.

Dr. Jessica Peixotto, Professor of Social Economics at the University, will have charge of a session on the status of social workers, including the questions of training and opportunities for social service.

Professor A. M. Kidd of the School of Jurisprudence, chairman of the section on delinquency, is planning a program calling for reports and papers from the leaders in this field of social work.

William I. Kirk, Assistant Professor of Social Economics, is a member of the program committee.

The conference will be in charge of Dr. M. A. Meyer, member of the department of Semitic Languages of the University, who is the president of the conference.

Speakers of nation-wide prominence will address the general sessions of the convention on topics such as child and family welfare, relief, recreation, public health, industrial relations, and delinquency.

STEVEDORES.

The newly-elected delegates to the Waterfront Workers' Federation from the Riggers and Stevedores' Union are M. T. Doyle, T. R. Her-ring and George McNulty.

ORPHEUM.

William Seabury, rated among the foremost creators and exponents of Terpsichore now before the public, will come to the Orpheum next week in his newest revue, "Frivolities," for which he has assembled a remarkable company of six comely girls, himself and Joe Richman. The girls are all soloists and each has an established reputation. The offering is described as a "musical rainbow," colorful in beautiful girls and enhanced by croony tunes. Signor Friscoe, xylophonist, who promises to entertain a bit, is said to do a great deal more than merely fulfill that promise. He is said to be the first artist to play four part harmony on the xylophone. To obtain some of his syncopated music he employs four hammers at the same time. Beatrice Morgan, said to be among the best known stock stars in America, will bring a clever company here in "Moonlight Madness," a bright one-act comedy. Miss Morgan has given the stage many fine creations and has won innumerable laurels. Bobby Randall, known as "that Melodious Mirthquake," will sing and tell stories, doing both in the Randall manner, a way which has made him an ever-welcome monologist. Flo Conroy and Edna Howard, two attractive as well as clever girls, will engage in comedy patter and songs. They designate their collections of songs and sayings, "Maid Made Mirth and Melody." Peggy Bremen and Brother promise plenty of thrills in "The Imp's Playground," a spectacle on unsupported ladders. The scene will depict a portion of the country theimps are supposed to inhabit. A rapid, pleasing and darily pretty routine is to be presented in appropriate costumes. Gordon's Circus, called "the speediest animal act in vaudeville," will be another of the attractions. The ponies, dogs and monkeys will seem to enjoy the fun as well as the audience, it is said. De Wolf Girls, Georgette and Capitola, in their this week's success, "A Love Tour," will remain all of next week as the one holdover.

LABOR OFFICIALS HONORED.

The San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union, at its regular meeting last Sunday, presented to its retiring secretary, William Isted, a handsome cigarette case, and to Daniel C. Murphy a gold fountain pen, in commemoration of the latter's appointment as a member of the Board of Education and wishing him success in his new field of endeavor.

New officers installed include: Jennings J. Philipps, president; G. Norwood, vice-president; L. McEvoy, financial secretary; Tom Connors, treasurer; E. Dewar, recording secretary; C. E. Bowen, reading clerk and correspondent to the American Pressman; James May, sergeant-at-arms; H. Johnston, C. E. Bowen, S. Ellman, William Roth and G. Norwood, executive committee.

SAFETY PUBLICATION.

The January issue of the California Safety News, published monthly by the Industrial Accident Commission, is just off the press. Copies are mailed anywhere free of charge when persons interested in accident prevention send their requests to the office, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

On February 1st, the annual meeting of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association will be held at 464 California street, at 5:00 p. m. Mr. John S. Drum, the president, will preside.

The regular election of officers will take place. Reports of clinic, visiting nurse, open-air school, preventorium and educational work will be given at that time.

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SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
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HOME MADE PIES
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UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

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NOTICE !

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THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN—
STOMACH, LIVER, THROAT, SKIN, PROSTATE,
COLON AND RECTUM, NERVOUS DISEASES,
RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA,
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HOURS, 10-12, 2-5; TUES. & THURS. EVES., 7-9

PHONE DOUGLAS 1154

CONSULTATION FREE

LABEL SECTION.**Minutes of Meeting Held January 19, 1921.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present except F. E. Livey and A. C. Sheahan.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved
Credentials—From Stable and Garagemen No. 404, and Painters No. 19. Delegates seated.

Communications—Minutes of the St. Louis Label Trades League. Furniture Handlers No. 1, will remain with the Section. Pacific Co-operative League, requesting information about certain firms and products; referred to the Secretary for answer and reports.

Bills—Labor Clarion, \$1.30; Donaldson Pub. Co., \$9.50.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Eagle hats unfair to organized labor; market being flooded with non-union hats; request a demand for the union label. Cracker Bakers—Business slack; National Biscuit Co. goods unfair; will hold special meeting January 27th to elect officers for the ensuing year. Cigarmakers—Moved and seconded that President Brown of the Cigarmakers to address the meeting on the union label. President Brown gave a stirring address on the general subject of union labor propaganda; he also covered the Tampa strike fully; strike still on; out of 7000 men and women still on strike a paltry few deserted; International Union entered strike without funds, yet since its existence has paid out \$2,000,000 in strike funds; shelves of the cigar stores on the Pacific Coast piled high with scab cigars; every year more than 3,000,000 Manila disease affected cigars are admitted custom free. Glove Makers—Business slack; 700 members on strike in Chicago, on strike 17 weeks; request a demand for the union label; request credentials from Label Section. Casket Makers—Business very slow; some employers working their men only six hours per day, yet the output is as large as it was under full time. Painters No. 19—Called the Section's attention to the necessity of standing firm so that labor may obtain the conditions enjoyed now. Arbitration Committee still considering the pending increase in wages. Tailors No. 80—Report they have three firms signed up; ask demand for the label and think they will sign up all the shops if you do so. Cooks No. 44—Starting an aggressive campaign for the house card and ask the delegates to demand it. Grocery Clerks—Report the clerks are still wearing the union buttons; demand it and see that the clerks wear the buttons when buying groceries; Bowman, Fillmore street, is unfair to the Clerks; demand the union button; Coliseum Market is still unfair; newspaper in front of store; have a hard time to get women's shoes with the union label. Mercantile Box Factory Boxmakers report that they face 10 per cent reduction; will have conference Monday, January 24, 1921; the Pacific Box Co. will not cut wages.

Motion made and seconded that delegates be seated from the Janitors pending the arrival of their credentials.

Agitation Committee recommended that each delegate try to give one night every two weeks to go before the locals to agitate the union label, card and button. Motion made and seconded that the report of the Agitation Committee on the first question be adopted. Committee named to go before the locals: Buehrer of the Cooks No. 44, Trummer of Tailors No. 80, Mahoney of the Glove Workers, McGowen of the Cracker Bakers, Desepte of the Grocery Clerks, Lane of the Box Makers. Motion made and seconded that the Section send out communications to the various unions to get them to send delegates to the Section.

New Business—Motion made and seconded that the proposition of placing ad in the Mission

World inviting the women to the section be investigated by the Agitation Committee.

Receipts—Dues, \$43.00; Label Agent Fund, \$14.60; General Fund, \$57.63. Disbursements—\$10.80.

There being no further business the Section adjourned at 10:30, to meet on February 2, 1921.

You are to demand the union label, card and button.

Fraternally submitted,
HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

MILLIONS FOR FIGHT.

Organizations from all parts of the country are advising the Public Health Service that much interest is being shown in the meetings of the legislatures which will be held in forty-two States this year.

These legislatures will be called upon to make several appropriations to entitle the States to receive Federal funds. One of the undertakings which the Government aids by matching State appropriations dollar for dollar is the venereal disease control work carried on by the Public Health Service and the State boards of health.

The Federal Government has allotted more than two and one-half millions of dollars to be spent by the State boards in preventing and controlling these diseases. The regulation under which this money is given the States require that 50 per cent be used for treating infected persons. This money has enabled State health officers to establish over 400 clinics in the cities of the country. At these clinics persons having gonorrhea or syphilis receive, free or at slight expense, the best modern treatment that money and science can provide. With this money arsphenamine (606) and other expensive drugs are provided for the use of physicians in treating patients who are unable to pay for them. Without this help many persons would never be able to receive treatment.

Letters coming in to the Public Health Service indicate that when each member of the legislature understands the havoc wrought by these diseases and knows that the people wish them eradicated he will appropriate the money needed to protect human life. Little difficulty is experienced in getting State money to protect hogs and cattle, and in securing laws to prevent the spread of disease among stock. If people would ask for protection against the venereal diseases, money would be provided and laws passed directed against the conditions which make for their spread.

APPROVED LOCKS ON ELEVATORS.

The absence of satisfactory interlocks on elevators has, in recent years, caused a number of accidents, among them 36 fatalities, according to records recently compiled by the Industrial Accident Commission.

In order to cope with the situation, the Elevator Safety Orders, which provide for the installation of adequate and approved door locks, were made retroactive, so that they will cover old elevators as well as those that were installed after October 1, 1916.

In fairness to all concerned, the Commission has called a number of conferences of property owners, lessees and certain organizations affected by the ruling, and, as a result thereof, July 1, 1921, has been definitely agreed upon as the final date on which all automatic elevators within the State of California shall be fully provided with door locks of a type acceptable to the Industrial Accident Commission. No automatic elevator will be permitted to operate after July 1, 1921, unless it is equipped with acceptable door locks.

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

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**GREAT SHOW ALWAYS**

Comfortable Seats are obtainable in the FAMILY CIRCLE where view and acoustics are unexcelled. The price is but 25 cents plus tax.

MATINEE DAILY

Mats. 25c to \$1; Eves., 25c to \$1.50

Phone Douglas 70

This Theatre Refuses to Honor Any Ticket Purchased from a Speculator.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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SOCKS DARNED

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Always Ask For

MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS

Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Capital Theatre.
Clark Wise & Co., 55 Stockton.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
Mionea Bakery, 3140 Fillmore.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., 985 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Searchlight Theatre.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Co., 11 Oakwood St.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

EMPLOYERS NOT PROMPT.

Self-insured employers, whom one would expect to pay promptly, are no more prompt in this respect than either state funds or private carriers, says Carl Hookstadt, writing in the Monthly Labor Review (Bureau of Labor Statistics) on workmen's compensation and social insurance.

It is stated that thus far no injured workman has lost one cent of compensation because of the insolvency of state insurance funds, nor has any large mutual company become insolvent, but there have been several disastrous failures of private stock companies, with hundreds of thousands of dollars of unpaid claims, during the last three or four years. The writer estimates a saving of \$30,000,000 annually to employers of the United States if all were insured in exclusive state funds. The average expense ratio of stock companies is approximately 37½ per cent, of mutual companies, about 20 per cent, and of exclusive state funds, from 5 to 7½ per cent. This average expense ratio, it is stated, indicates the cost of compensation insurance to employers under the various systems.

NOT OUT HERE.

James M. Bell, the writers of the following paragraph in the New York Labor World, is 78 years old:

"I never criticize a woman's dress. It's immaterial to me, no matter how scant the costume the girls wear. New York and Brooklyn girls are naturally hot-blooded and dress accordingly. Out West at this time of year the girls wear a heavy outer skirt, a flannel petticoat, with home-made lace at the bottom, woolen underwear and a chamois chest protector, and still they're chilly half the time. It's altogether different with the hot-blooded New York and Brooklyn girls. They take midwinter plunges at Coney Island, go out in hobble skirts, low neck waists, short sleeves, tissue stockings, two-ounce slippers, and suffer with prickly heat all winter."

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS.

A long list of wage increases by affiliates of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union is printed in the current issue of American Pressmen, official magazine of that international. The advances in many cases are \$6, \$9 and \$13 a week.

By helping others we help ourselves. Always demand the union label. Look for the shop card and working button.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

26th Consecutive Quarterly Dividend on First Preferred Stock.

THE regular dividend, for the three months ending January 31st, 1921, of \$1.50 per share, upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on February 15th, 1921, to shareholders of record at the end of the quarterly period. Checks will be mailed in time to reach the stockholders on the date they are payable.

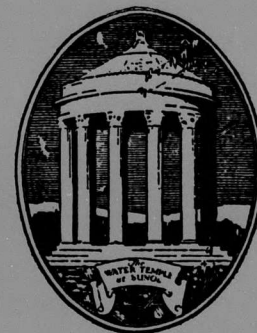
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,
Vice-President and Treasurer.
San Francisco, California.

OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The Waterfront Workers' Federation has nominated the following officers: President, Martin Richards; vice-president, Victor Lehane; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Ellison; sergeant-at-arms, John Stewart; organizing committee, M. T. Doyle, Frank Simpson, E. F. Kraut; auditing committee, W. T. Colbert, Frank Simpson, George McNulty. The executive committee will be composed of representatives from each affiliated union.

DREDGEMEN'S UNION.

The Dredgemen's Union will be represented in the Waterfront Workers' Federation by E. E. Ellison, Fred Hannah and E. F. Kraut.



The Gift of Rain

When the winter season brought us plentiful rain, the driest cycle since 1849 was brought to an end.

The drought had lasted for four seasons running, and those four seasons were the driest we had had consecutively in seventy-two years.

We are now enjoying the wettest season since 1913. December 1920 was the wettest December since 1894.

The rainfall up to December 31, 1920, measured 12.14 inches. This is 45 per cent above normal.

Our water production for the season thus far has been unusually large.

Peninsular storage—in the three big reservoirs of San Mateo county; Crystal Springs, San Andres and Pilarcitos—is only four per cent below what it was a year ago.

That storage has been drawn on every day for 365 days, yielding for San Francisco's uses 4500 million gallons of water. Yet so copious has been the replenishment during the present rains that today the three big reservoirs hold almost as much water as they did in January, 1920.

The great underground reservoirs in Alameda county—in the Pleasanton and Sunol Valleys—whence San Francisco gets half of its daily water supply, are also being replenished rapidly.

The copious rains that broke the four-year dry spell assure San Francisco abundant water for another year.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

L'INFORMATION SOCIALE.

L'Information Sociale is the new name under which the Parisian two-weekly "L'Information Ouvriere et Sociale" appears with the first number of the new year. The policy of this paper is to publish the viewpoints and arguments from authentic sources of both sides on the present day questions and problems in the economic and political life of the world, especially as they present themselves in France and Europe. From the announcement of the change in name and the outline of the policy of the paper, we take occasion to quote the following excerpts, to show its attitude and aim:

"Our aim is to furnish information to the workers, that is, to furnish them the real, positive and reliable information they require, the facts of every controversy, presented both in their traditional and critical aspects, and to furnish new formulas for the solution of their problems.

"Our aim is next to furnish the employing world and the public the information they require concerning the lives and experiences of the workers, in order that they may understand the labor movement, its aspirations, hopes and ideas of the world. . . .

"The efforts we have made to publish in the same paper the views of the workers and of the employers has achieved success and goes to prove that in times of a crisis both sides appreciate the necessity of understanding each other better. The advantage of confronting each side with the arguments of the other side is this, that many of the points of contention are eliminated as being fruitless or unnecessary, and this fact alone will contribute to make the contest less bitter, less passionate and reduces it to a contest of reasoning and argumentation based upon ascertained facts and incontrovertible or axiomatic truth. It has been found that the violent and unreasonable fight between classes and masses or the so-called class-struggle is after all not so much a struggle between men and groups of men as it is found to be a struggle between different minds, ideas, and viewpoints. It has demonstrated that the chief difficulty in every controversy is to induce the worker to see the matter in the same light as the employer, and to induce the employer to understand that what is so evident to him appears to the worker to be mere imagination or illusion. For instance, the employer may look at the matter purely from an economic and material, or money standpoint, even where it involves the very life and existence of his employees and their families, while the worker, on the other hand, views the matter entirely from an abstract and ideal point of view, thus ignoring entirely the practical consequences of making a change while insisting that a change is necessary at once in the interest of the immediate social welfare. Thus if a question of wages or hours is under discussion, the one insists upon the effect it would have upon the business, competitors, and customers, while the other would

ignore all such considerations and demand immediate acceptance of his proposal regardless of the result or prospects of the future. Thus the moral aspirations of the workers are too often lost in a debate involving statistics, and they burn their wings too often against the flame of reality."

"And by reading the views and demands of the workers the employers learn more and more to understand and appreciate the real meaning of the more or less mystical formulas pronounced by the councils of labor, just as the labor leaders become more and more familiar with the statistical tables and algebraical calculations of employers both sides being schooled in the language and ideas of their opponents. They learn to understand one another's prejudices and shortcomings, so that when they come together to discuss their mutual grievances they know better how to treat with their opponents and to find means to satisfy reasonably the demands of both sides.

"But, unless these understandings and studies are pursued methodically and continually, but little good may result from an occasional trial of this method. In fact, to arrive at any real permanent understanding and method of accomplishing things of value for both sides, there is needed constant and persistent study and contact. Therefore there is needed an organ of publicity to constantly bring both sides together, to offer a means of communication to both sides, and not only those who are moderates on both sides, but those also that are far apart. The most skilled and best informed must be brought together, discussing the same problems, and giving their reasons for and against. Such contact will be fruitful and bring out in utmost relief the real differences and obviate all that are obscure and of little importance. Thus reducing a complex problem to its simplest elements."

COOPERS.

The Coopers' Union has elected W. T. Colbert, N. Karuza and F. A. Michels delegates to the Waterfront Workers' Federation.



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IMMEDIATELY
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A CONDITIONER
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This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

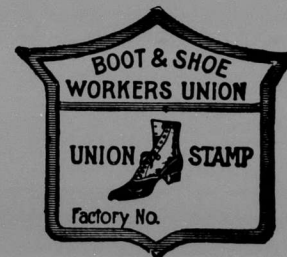
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Collis Lovely, General President/
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

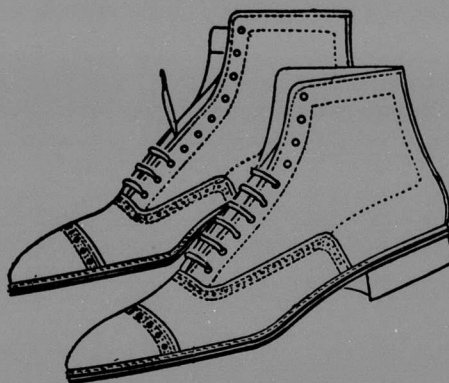
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INDICTED UNION MEN FREED.

District Attorney W. E. Foley, of Denver, just before surrendering his office to his successor, secured the dismissal of the indictments against Denver labor officials for their alleged blame in causing the riots which resulted in the deaths of a number of citizens.

The men cleared by the action are W. C. Thornton, vice-president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor; Charles H. Ahlstorm, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly, and W. J. O'Brien, former president of the Tramway Employees' Union.

The riots occurred shortly after the tramway employees went on strike, the trouble being precipitated by the hired thugs and strike-breakers to furnish an excuse for declaring martial law. All the shots were fired by the strike-breakers. public sentiment was so aroused at the time that it was necessary to make some arrests, so union officials were chosen to be the goats. General Leonard Wood, who was in charge of the military, declared that officials of the tramway company were to blame and said they should be punished, but the authorities proceeded only against the labor men. The men indicted had no part in the riots, the charge being made that they were responsible because they had been instrumental in causing the strike.

Officials knew at the time that these men had committed no crime and that they could not be convicted, but their arrest served to satisfy the public demand that something be done.

Now, six months after the strike, when there is little danger of the real criminals being apprehended, the charge against the unionists is dismissed, just as was intended from the beginning.

TEACHERS' MINIMUM SALARY LAW.

The California State Federation of Teachers is introducing at the present session of the Legislature a bill providing a minimum salary of \$1200 for every public school teacher of the State.

In support of the measure it is maintained that rural children deserve teachers quite as highly trained as are the teachers provided for city children, and that only by establishing reasonable minimum pay can first-class teachers be attracted to the country schools and kept there. The soundness of this theory has been proved in Queensland where the present labor government pays the rural teacher about one-third more salary than is given to the city teacher.

Again, while Constitutional Amendment No. 16 passed in November will greatly increase school revenues in country districts, it holds no guarantee that individual teachers there will be any better off. Indeed it is conceivable that in some cases they may be worse off. Thus, under the old law let a board of trustees have \$1000 with which to pay its teacher. Let the new law increase this fund to \$1400. The board may now decide to employ two teachers at \$700 each!

Finally, the minimum salary offers a partial solution of the teacher-shortage problem, and, what is quite as important, it will raise the standard of the teaching profession. While teacher-shortage is not a matter of small salaries alone, but rather a result of insecurity of tenure and the refusal to give teachers a share in framing educational policies and conditions of work, yet the establishment of secure minimum salary will bring into teaching strong young men and women who will inaugurate a new era in school government and work, an era characterized by "Democracy in Education, Education for Democracy!"

ASSISTANCE DESIRED.

To Every Secretary of Every Labor Union, Affiliated with the California State Federation of Labor—Greeting: At the State Federation of Labor convention held at Fresno during October, 1920, resolutions were indorsed which offered the full co-operation of organized labor in the great work rehabilitating and returning to gainful employment all veterans of the late war who were so disabled as to be unable to carry on successfully in their former occupations.

Disabled men who have vocational handicaps to the number of 4200 have entered training in this district. When in training a single man receives from \$80 to \$100 per month, and men with dependents up to \$170.00 per month. We are desirous of securing the best places possible for these men who are ready to be placed on the job, and where, with the co-operation of their fellow-workers, they may receive the desired opportunity to become skilled in their chosen calling.

There are training opportunities in your vicinity, in your town, in your craft, or in other crafts. We are anxious to obtain this information. We have no desire to disturb any established condition in any craft, but we are deeply interested in locating our trainees where they will obtain the best training possible.

We hope that you will give this communication immediate consideration, and at your invitation our Industrial Relations Officer would be pleased to address your membership. Your co-operation will assure a greater success for the problems of the near future—that is the rehabilitation of the injured in industry, which is at present in the process of organization, and which has as its vision a more humane condition for the men and women who toil.

Very truly yours,
NICHOLAS RICCIARDI,
District Vocational Officer.
By JAMES MORRISON,
Industrial Relations Officer.

ONLY IRON MEN RESPECTED.

"The world has no consideration for those who whimper and then surrender," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union, in his report to the annual convention of that organization.

Secretary-Treasurer Hanson reported that during the past year nearly all district unions have negotiated better working agreements, wage scales and overtime rates than it was ever possible to secure before. The exception is the Great Lakes district, where the Lake Carriers' Association continues its anti-union policy.

The union label, card and button assure better living conditions for the children.

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